

THE BARDSTOWN HERALD.

J. D. NOURSE, Editor.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND COMMERCE.

ELLIS & CO., Proprietors.

VOL. 1.

BARDSTOWN, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1851.

NO. 50.

THE HERALD

Is published every Thursday Morning by
ELLIS & NOURSE,

At Two Dollars a year, in advance; or
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents in six
months; when all subscriptions are due

As soon as we procure 600 subscribers we intend to enlarge our paper and print it on a mammoth sheet. Give us 150 more subscribers and we will give you a larger paper without any additional cost. That this district can and will support a Waro paper if our friends will only exert themselves in our behalf, we have not the least doubt; and we pledge ourselves to do all we can to make them a useful and entertaining sheet.

There being no postage to pay on the Herald to the post-offices in the county, we think we offer sufficient inducements to the citizens of Nelson to extend to us a liberal patronage. To our friends in this congressional district we would say you cannot get a cheaper paper. We are satisfied that you can, with a little exertion, procure clubs of 10 in many towns and neighborhoods where only one or two copies are now taken.

INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS.
To Clubs of 10 we will furnish the Herald for \$1.50 per copy.

To larger clubs we will make liberal reductions from the above rates.

The money must invariably accompany the names of club subscribers.

Job-Work.—We have an extensive and well assorted Job-Office connected with our Newspaper Establishment, and are prepared to do any kind of Job-Printing in a superior style, at very low prices for cash.

Advertisements inserted on reasonable terms.

Transient Advertisements and Job-Work must be accompanied by the money.

INSURANCE

BY THE
PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.
OF
HARTFORD, CONN.,

Incorporated 1825.

Capital Stock, Annual Premiums, and Western Fund,

\$1,000,000.

THE MERCHANTS AND HOUSEHOLDERS of Bardstown and Nelson county are respectfully referred to the superior advantages offered for FIRE and MARINE Insurance by T. P. LINTHICUM, Esq., the duly authorized Agent of this Company.

By the Establishment, 26 years since of a Central Office at Cincinnati, for the prompt settlement of Western and South Western Losses, a careful selection of risks, the most unremitting attention to their dispersion, and prudent economy in all its transactions, the Officers of this Company have had the satisfaction of seeing its usefulness and prosperity constantly upon the increase during a long period of years. Many other Companies have in the meantime failed to discharge their just liabilities, having been weakened and finally rendered bankrupt, by a reckless course of business.

Insurance Companies of this stamp and character are continually springing up in various parts of the country. It is not our purpose (by accepting premiums inadequate to cover average annual loss) to compete with such irresponsible offices, whose object would seem to be to collect a considerable sum from the operations of one or two seasons, divide the proceeds, and pay their losses, or not, as expediency may dictate. On the contrary, the Protection Insurance Company, of Hartford, will maintain its business upon a permanent and responsible basis, and thereby secure a continuance of the patronage which has hitherto been so liberally extended.

W. B. ROBBINS,
General Agent,
Protection Insurance Co.

The undersigned, local Agent, is supplied with blank policies and renewal receipts, which will be issued, covering approved risks upon reasonable terms.

T. P. LINTHICUM,
Agent Pro. Ins. Co.,
For Bardstown and Nelson County,
Nov. 13, 1851.—45-2m.

A Valuable Farm for Sale.

WILL, as Administrator of John Connelly, dec'd., offer at public outcry on the 30th day of December next, a tract of land containing about 226 acres, lying on the Bloomfield and Taylorsville road, three miles from the former place. Said Farm is well watered, well timbered and in a high state of cultivation; and taking it altogether it is a very desirable Farm.

Terms made known on the day of sale.
CHAS. B. MAY, Adm'r.
Nov. 13, 1851.—tds.

P. S. BARBER & CO.

MANUFACTURERS
And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Hats, Caps, and Fur Goods,
455 MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

We invite the attention of buyers, either at wholesale or retail, to our LARGE AND FRESH STOCK OF FUR GOODS for 1851, furnished by our different factories both in this city and the East.

We manufacture our own goods, originate our own styles, and the quantity of orders continually pouring in upon us from all parts of the country for our fine Hats is a sufficient evidence of the high estimation in which our Goods are held. We have no hesitation in saying that we manufacture a finer Hat, and of more beautiful proportions, than any other establishment in the United States.

The increase of our business, since the beginning of the present year, has placed us under the necessity of again enlarging our manufacturing means, and securing the services of an additional number of the most experienced workmen in the trade. We shall, therefore, at all times be prepared to supply the great demand for Hats of our own manufacture; and all in the trade may rely upon finding in our Warerooms a large stock of every article in our line than is to be found in any one Hat house in the Union.

Country merchants, on their way to the Eastern Markets, are particularly invited to give us a call in passing through our city. It is only necessary for them to see, in order to be convinced that our stock in quality, in variety and in prices is better adapted to the Western and Southwestern markets than any they can find in the world.

We shall be careful to study the particular tastes of our customers, the prompt execution of their orders, and all their wishes and instructions. From experience, we know the advantage of adhering to our old motto—

"Quick sales and small profits."

P. S. BARBER & CO.
The highest market price in cash paid for
hats and peltries
Nov. 13, 1851

THE BRITISH PERIODICALS AND THE FARMER'S GUIDE.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
No. 54 GOLD ST., NEW YORK.

CONTINUE to publish the four leading British Quarterly Reviews and Blackwood's Magazine; in addition to which they have recently commenced the publication of a valuable Agricultural work, called the

"Farmer's Guide to Scientific and Practical Agriculture,"

By HENRY STEPHENS, F. R. S., of Edinburgh, author of the "Book of the Farm," &c., &c.; assisted by JOHN P. NORTON, M. A., New Haven, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, &c., &c.

This highly valuable work will comprise two large royal octavo volumes, containing over 1400 pages, with 18 or 20 splendid steel engravings, and more than 600 engravings on wood, in the highest style of the art, illustrating almost every implement of husbandry now in use by the best farmers, the best methods of ploughing, planting, haying, harvesting, &c., &c., the various domestic animals in their highest perfection; in short, the pictorial feature of the book is unique, and will render it of incalculable value to the student of Agriculture.

The work is being published in Semi-monthly Numbers, of 64 pages each, exclusive of the Steel engravings, and is sold at 25 Cents each, or \$5 for the entire work in numbers, of which there will be at least twenty-two.

The British Periodicals Re-published are as follows, viz:

The London Quarterly Review (Conservative),
The Edinburgh Review (Whig),
The North British Review (Free-Church),
The Westminster Review (Liberal),
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory).

Although these works are distinguished by the political shades above indicated, yet but a small portion of their contents is devoted to political subjects. It is their literary character which gives them their chief value, and in that they stand confessedly far above all other journals of their class. BLACKWOOD, still under the masterly guidance of CHRISTOPHER NORTH, maintains its ancient celebrity, and is, at this time, unusually attractive, from the serial works of Bulwer and other literary notables, written for that magazine, and first appearing in its columns doth in Great Britain and in the United States. Such works as "The Captains" and "My New Novel" (both by Bulwer), "My Peninsular Medal," "The Green Hand," and other serials, of which numerous rival editions are issued by the leading publishers in this country, have been reprinted by those publishers from the pages of Blackwood, AFTER IT HAS BEEN ISSUED BY MESSRS. SCOTT & CO., so that Subscribers to the Reprint of that Magazine may always rely on having the EARLIEST reading of these fascinating tales.

TERMS.
For any one of the four Reviews - \$3.00
For any two do. - 5.00
For any three do. - 7.00
For all four of the Reviews, - 8.00
For Blackwood's Magazine, - 3.00
For Blackwood and three Reviews, - 9.00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews, - 10.00
For Farmer's Guide (complete in 22 Nos.) \$5.00
(Payments to be made in all cases in Advance.)

CLUBBING
A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: 4 copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent to one address for \$9; 4 copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for \$30; and so on.

Orders from Clubs must be sent direct to publishers, as no discount from these prices can be allowed to Agents.

Money, current in the States where issued, will be received at par.

Remittances and communications should be always addressed post-paid or franked, to the Publishers.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
79 FULTON STREET, New York,
Entrance 54 Gold St.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

For the Bardstown Herald.
LINES:

Suggested, on seeing the "Portrait of an Indian-Chief's Daughter."

Around her neck was lightly flung
A silken robe of scarlet hue,
But lighter still, around her swung
The quiver with the arrows true.
Her child-hood's haunts so free and wild,
Were dearer than a palace tower
To her—when but a careless child
Whose home was where the bud and flower
Of innocence first sprang to light
Her lonely way through forests dark,
Where not a sound, by day or night,
Was heard except the ban-wolf's bark.

Beside a stream—the Zalfaree—
Was where her happiest moments fled,
Beneath a tall old birchen tree,
That sheltered all the loved and dead.
Who are, in these long after years,
The objects of her many tears.
A Father and a Mother sleep
Beneath that tree; in Summer-time
How mournfully above them sweep
The sighing gales from every clime;
And murmur in their gentle tone,
A solace to that heart so lone.

Years swiftly passed—the white man's track
Is now upon that sacred spot;
But still she oft-times looketh back
Upon those scenes yet unforgotten;
And cries, "oh stranger, spare the grave
Beside the stream whose wavelets lave
Beneath that tree—and dare not spread
Your cities o'er my loved and dead.
For there in Summer's golden hours,
I've culled the white-plumed orange flowers,
And placed them in their newest bloom,
Above my Parents' humble tomb."

Fear not, dear Girl, we'll spare the tree
That spreads its branches high and free,
To catch the zephyr's gentle sighs,
And the soft light of summer skies.
And many an hour, for thee, at noon,
We'll spend around their forest tomb.
We'll heed thy cries, sweet Elf-ear,
And spare the spot so dear to thee;
And oft, for thee, in May-day hours
We'll plant the brightest forest flowers
Above that grave, and sometimes shed
A tear above thy loved and dead.

HENRIE.
BARDSTOWN, KY., Nov. 10, 1851.

THE DUEL.

The general peace of Europe, which followed the fall of Napoleon, released the army of England from foreign service, and after reduction to one-third of its foreign number, it was distributed among the military stations within the kingdoms and provinces. A large number of the surviving officers of the field of Waterloo were garrisoned in Ireland. They were generally men who had seen hard service, and had earned their honors and offices in the battle field; but a considerable number of new men received appointments through favor of their wealthy and powerful friends, and came among the veterans with commissions in their pockets which gave them high rank in the army.

The old soldiers, naturally enough, looked upon these raw recruits as mere upstarts and intruders. They despised them for their inexperience, and hated them for the injustice they suffered by their promotion. In a profession where honor is gained by killing the country's enemies, it will scarcely be thought immoral to hate the individual's rivals and supplacers. The Apostle John says that murder and hate are one's brother together. And taking the military sentiment for the standard of judgment, it is mean to beg or buy promotion, when other people have to fight for it. But this is done elsewhere, as well as in the British army, for the officers which are thought the most honorable, are often obtained by means the most dishonorable.

The hero of my story was in this situation, and whether he deserved the judgment passed upon this class or not, he certainly suffered it in full measure. He had obtained by patronage, the office of Ensign, after the establishment of peace, and was quartered with some dozen or twenty officers of "Wellington's army, in one of the cities of Ireland. An Ensign is the lowest commissioned officer, and the salary, or pay, is so small, that it is a saying, "If an Ensign has wine for dinner, he must go without his supper." Our Ensign was very poor—he was friendless, very young, and constitutionally shy.

On the other hand, the officers of the station were generally well supplied with money, and had nothing to do but spend it; they lived fast and high, and were, by all their habits and tastes, unpleasant companions for such as he.

A certain amount and kind of courtesy he was entitled to by the rules of the service; this they gave him, but so sharply measured out, that every look was an affront, and every word an insult, and he might have had cause of quarrel at any moment he pleased. It was, in fact, the settled purpose of several of these men to drive him out of the army by their incivilities, or to drive him into a duel; and so dispose of him finally.

This grew worse continually. The contempt of the older officers for the young Ensign, and his repugnance to them, increased with every meeting, until they paid no kind of respect to his feelings, and he avoided them with a caution that looked like antipathy. The worst of all was the evident conviction in the minds of the whole garrison that he was a coward—a character most shameful in a soldier, and in any man, a weakness that renders every other virtue worthless.

Our young hero occupied the position of a soldier and a gentleman, with the character of a coward and a slave! It was a bitter cup, and his enemies kept it constantly to his lips. One day he received an invitation, as a matter of course, to dine with the General in command, who had just arrived at the station. A meeting with his brother officers promised him no pleasure, and the General knew nothing of him but by report of those who despised him. He managed to arrive at the latest allowed moment, and he contrived to procure a seat at the table next to the General, who, both as his host and superior officer, was bound to protect him from the insolence of the company.

I need not say how the dinner hour passed with him. Totally silent and neglected, except for the necessary notice of the General, the time, so full of pleasure to the company, wore away heavily and painfully to him; but he was contented to escape rudeness, and made indifference comparatively welcome. After the cloth was removed, the wine circulated, the company drank freely, the mirth grew loud, and the presence of our young friend was nearly forgotten, when a circumstance of a startling character brought him into notice. The General suddenly cried out:—

"Gentlemen, I have lost my watch—I had it in my hand ten minutes ago, but it is gone." A painful suspense instantly followed, every man exchanged glances with his neighbor, until at last every eye settled with suspicion upon the young Ensign. "Shut the door," shouted the Colonel of the regiment, "let no man leave the room. The watch is among us, and it concerns every man present to fix the guilt where it belongs. I propose that a search be instantly made, and let it commence with me."

"By no means," interposed the General. "It shall not be so. No gentleman is capable of such an act. A hundred watches are not worth the impeachment of any gentleman's honor. Say no more about it. It has no special value above its price, and I care nothing about that."

"But, General," said the Colonel, "the watch is in the room. One of us has it," looking sternly at the young Ensign, "and the rascal must be driven from the station. We cannot have a pick-pocket among us, and we cannot consent to have it a moment in doubt who the rascal really is. There is no fear that the rascal will fall in any unexpected place. We must finish the fellow now and be done with him."

The Ensign sat steady, motionless, but pale as death. The General had no doubt of it; and he was the more anxious to prevent the search on this account; but he was overcome and submitted. A few minutes sufficed for the examination of every one present, till it came to the Ensign, who was left purposely to the last.

"Now, young man," said the Colonel, turning and advancing toward him, "now, sir, it is your turn." His face looking perfectly savage with scorn and hate. "The watch, sir, without a word or a moment's delay."

But, terrific change had passed over the long suffering, patient boy. He sprang from his seat with a scream so wild, so fierce, so full of agony, that every heart stood still a moment with surprise. In that moment, he had planted himself against the wall, drawn sword, and taken the attitude of defence. "Come you to search me, sir, as you would a suspected thief? On your life, I warn you not to offer me that indignity. My dead body you may search, but not my living one. Approach now, if you dare. I defy the whole of you as one man."

Instantly the Colonel crossed swords with him in furious combat.

"Hold! peace! arrest them!" cried the General, and sprang forward himself to prevent the affray. At the first step, the watch rolled on the floor! He had missed his fob, and now the watch fell from its concealment in the violence of his movements. The company was electrified. The conduct of the Ensign was inexplicable! He had braved destruction, risked his reputation, and perilled his life, on a point of honor too nice for his superiors to feel; and he had insulted and defied them all at one breath, and there he stood both justified and victorious before them!

It was too much to bear, for they were too much excited to understand it. Their determination was taken, and the company dispersed with resolutions set and purposes inflexible. The General seized the opportunity to apologize to the Ensign for the unhappy mistake which led to the quarrel, and requested him to call upon him that evening at a late hour.

Our hero was scarcely in his own room till the Colonel's challenge was presented to him. Without a moment's delay, he answered the second who brought it: "I will not accept this challenge to mortal combat. I am opposed to the duel in principle, and I will not be driven from my sense of duty. You all know what I have endured rather than revenge or defend myself by taking life. I think you have done your worst, and if not, I am prepared for it. I am my own master, and will not allow any man to dictate my opinions as a matter of right, or compel me to conduct which my heart and head condemn."

When he met the General that night, and informed him of the challenge, and his refusal, the officer shook his head and looked at him sadly and earnestly, if not doubtfully.

"My dear young friend," said he, "I am afraid it won't do. These men will not be satisfied with an argument, and it is plain that you are not the man to make an apology while convinced that you are right, nor do I believe that you would accept anything short of your resignation. You have somehow got the ill-will of the whole corps, and to-night you affronted them mortally. I am sure you cannot know how sharply your conduct and language touched them, and your triumph only aggravated the offence. And now, your refusal to accept the Colonel's challenge is, under the most favorable construction, an attack upon the code by which military men govern themselves toward each other. I see no escape. Fight you must, or your challenger will heap upon you such personal indignities as will make your life intolerable, or drive you into violence, which will amount to the same thing as accepting his challenge. I saw that in your eye to-day which convinces me that you are as brave as Julius Caesar. Yes, I saw something there braver than mere physical courage, and I felt its superiority; but you can not convert the world and reform the army soon enough to answer your own ends, and you must submit to its rules or be driven from it in disgrace. I honor your principles, for I understand them, but you cannot maintain them."

In the next morning he accepted the challenge. Having the right to choose the weapons, he named the small sword. When the Colonel heard this, with a touch of feeling which all his bitterness could not quite extinguish, he said: "Does the motto know that he is fluttering in the flame?" The second answered:—

"I told him that you are reputed the best swordsman in the army, and begged him to choose pistols, which would give him some chance of equality in the fight, but he declined. In fact, I don't know what to make of this young fellow—like the sword he has chosen to fight with, he is so limber, and yet so elastic and mettlesome sometimes; he is such a mixture of Methodist, mute and madman, that I cannot make him out. And, Colonel, he is not a light bargain either, for any body. It seems to me that you were making nothing of him yesterday, when the General interfered. The fellow actually stood up handsomely, and made very pretty play with his weapon. To tell the truth, I'm beginning to like him a little, and I feel sorry that he must be disposed of in your peculiar way."

The Colonel muttered grimly—

"If I must kill the rascal, I am glad he shows sound pluck and capacity in the business; I don't want to be a boy-butcher."

The next morning at sunrise they met on the field of honor.

When the ground was prepared, and the champions stood armed and ready, the Ensign suddenly lowered his sword point, and addressing his antagonist, said:

"Sir, I am here under compulsion, merely. I do not consent to this practice. To me it is absurd and it is wicked. It settles no right, and redresses no wrong. Let me say, then, that if my patience has given way under my persecutions, and I have, by a hasty word or act, unjustly offended you, I am willing to retract it. What is your complaint?"

"Young man, I came here not to preach, but to fight. I came here not to confer with you about nice points in casuistry, but to punish your impudence; but if you have no relish for that, I will spare your life, on condition that you leave the army—take your choice."

The Ensign's answer was prompt and firm:—

"You will have it so—I am guiltless," and the fencing began.

The seconds and witnesses had never seen such a display of skill, and they never dreamed of such a result. In five minutes the Colonel was disarmed; and at the mercy of the enraged and insulted boy!

Heated by the struggle, and excited by the imminent peril, and bloody bitterness and fury of his enemy, he turned from him somewhat haughtily, with—

"I have taught you a lesson in sword play, and now I will set you another which you need even more—an example of moderation in success."

The Colonel's mortification and rage seemed to know no bounds.

"I accept no favors from such a canting, phrase-making sentimentalist; such a mere fencing-master; such a trickster, and conjuring sword-player as you are," the Colonel burst out through his grinding teeth. "You knew well what you were about when you chose these toys to play tricks with. If you have a sentiment of honor left in you, let me have pistols. I tell you this quarrel is not made up. I will not have my life at your gift. You shall take it, or I will take yours. The quarrel is to the death, and there is a blow to clinch it," striking at the Ensign in a transport of passion, which he avoided with equal coolness and dexterity.

"Will nothing satisfy this madman but my life?" said the young officer, deeply agitated.

"You have made him mad," said the second, "and there is nothing left for it but a fatal issue. You have the right to refuse, having already spared his life, and I will sustain you, but I do not advise it, for it will be unavailing in the end."

"I have gone too far," replied the Ensign, sadly, "too far from the line of strict principle, to recover it now. I cannot any longer say that I am opposed to fighting. I have broken down that defence by yielding to an expediency which I thought a safe one. Oh, it is horrible! I did not dream this morning that I might die a fool's death to-day."

The Ensign stood silent. The ground was measured, the pistols prepared, and the combatants stationed. The word was given. One—two—three. The Colonel was discharged at the instant, and the Ensign stood untouched. He had reserved his fire, and had the right now to take deliberate aim. Steadily he raised his deadly weapon until it bore point blank upon the Colonel's heart, and then it rested a minute in terrible suspense, not a nerve quivered, not a limb trembled in either, and the spectators held their breath, hushed as the death they waited for, but suddenly wheeling, the Ensign marked a post in a different direction, at twice the distance of his antagonist; and, pulling the trigger, delivered his ball in its breast high. It was a centre shot, and instantly fatal if a living man had stood there. The next instant, throwing down the pistol with a decision that could not be mistaken, he cried out, "I will go no farther in this wicked folly. If there is nothing else left me but murder and submission, I will submit."

The grandeur of his position was too striking now to be mistaken or denied. The Colonel was the first to acknowledge it. Twice within the hour he owed his life to the magnanimity of a man he had so much abused. That man was now vindicated, even by the hard laws of war and honor; he was neither trickster nor coward. Possibly the Colonel felt something of the higher nobility of the young man's principles, but I will not be sure of that. He found him brave and generous, and that was enough, without looking deeper for the hidden springs of the nobler life within him.

Advancing to him, he offered his hand, apologized frankly for all his misconduct, acknowledged his misconception of the character which he had put to so severe a trial, and added that he was willing to owe his life to the "bravest man he had ever met either as friend or foe."

"Brave!" said the young man, with the color mounting to cheek and brow. "Brave! Colonel, pardon me. Heaven pardon me. True bravery consists in refusing to fight altogether. But I have betrayed a principle which I should have valued more than life; I have risked my life—not for that principle, but to satisfy a caprice; I am the miserable hero of a miserable falsehood, instead of the martyr of a great truth. I have lost confidence in myself, and men's praises only mock me."

WILSON'S HOTEL.

Main-Street, Hodgenville, Kentucky.
The undersigned having opened the above House, which he has newly furnished, is now prepared to accommodate all who may patronize him. He also has good Stables, and trusty and prompt Ostlers.
SAM. WILSON.

THE HERALD.

THURSDAY MORNING, : : : NOV. 27, 1851.

All Letters addressed to the Editor must be pre-paid.
Single copies of the HERALD for sale at the Office. Price, 5 cents

The utterances, if we may be allowed to be a little Carlylish, which have been called forth by Kossuth's arrival in England have brought up a great question which the people of the United States will have to decide at no very distant period. They have opened a vista into the probable future of our country, which though as yet rather dim and undefined, has light enough for us to see grisly spectres, with garments rolled in blood, stalking through the gloom, which may hereafter assume the distinct shape of most terrible realities. Several circumstances have conspired to prepare the way for the abandonment on the part of the United States of their long cherished policy in regard to the internal contests of other countries. The false report of a revolution in Cuba lit up the fires of propagandism, which all the blood that has been shed has not been able to extinguish. We take some credit to ourselves from the fact that in our humble sphere we opposed the Cuba movement throughout. We believe it the duty of the press and of all good citizens to oppose every organized effort within our territory, to overturn the governments of other countries.—If we had any spare cash, we would much rather give it to the Colonization Society, than to the fund which Professor Kinkel is raising to revolutionize Germany. True liberty is the gradual growth of ages, and the great laws of social development, deduced from history, laugh to scorn the puny efforts of radicals and fanatics. But while we have no sympathy with the filibuster spirit which is for forcibly "extending the area of freedom," we recognize it as an existing fact, pregnant with important results, some of which perhaps will be very different from those desired and intended by the propagandist party. The country most bitterly denounced heretofore by that party is England, and yet the great fact now looming up in the pathway of the Hungarian chief, is an alliance between the U. States and England against the colossal despotism of Russia and its satellite Austria. Another circumstance we should notice in this connection is, the wonderful improvement in the intercourse of civilized nations by means of steam, and the electric telegraph. The United States is now practically as near to Europe as Kentucky was a few years ago to New York. And every year is drawing closer and closer together the great family of Christian Nations. It is becoming every day more difficult for this country to preserve its policy of non-intervention. And yet we believe it to be our duty to adhere to that policy. The best mode in which we can serve the cause of freedom in general, is to uphold the Union and Liberty of our own country, build it up, make it great and happy, keep its honor unstained, see that good laws are made, and faithfully administered, and who is there among us that has such a surplus of time and talents and money, that this is not work enough for them all? When people have been asked to give money in aid of foreign missions, they have pointed to the poor and the benighted at our own doors, and answered quite plausibly that charity begins at home. Does it not apply quite as well to the chimerical projects of radicals and socialists across the Atlantic? Here is the noble scheme of colonizing that most unhappy and troublesome class of our population, the free negroes, languishing for want of effort and resources, while Dr. Kinkel is raising some millions to overturn the government of Bavaria.

But there is one aspect of this subject which should not be overlooked. While we abstain from interfering ourselves in the revolutionary contests of Europe, it may become our duty to prevent the interference of other powers. The cause of constitutional liberty itself may be endangered by the Northern Bear, in alliance with the despots of Germany and Italy. Hungary may revolt, and endeavor to regain that old constitution, which with gradual and judicious reform, might become the basis or nucleus of a healthy political progress in the very heart of Europe. Sardinia, Spain and other small powers,

have similar constitutions, which are susceptible of gradual improvement.—Switzerland has been for ages a free republic. Now, the question is, should England and the United States permit Russia and Austria to trample out the last spark of freedom on the continent. Should Russia be permitted to aid Austria in once more crushing the Hungarians, that the two representatives of despotism may then be able to bring their whole combined weight to bear upon the cause of constitutional freedom elsewhere? What course France might take in such an exigency, we cannot even conjecture. The only nations we fear that could be fully relied upon, and are at the same time powerful enough to stay the march of absolutism, are the two kindred nations of that mighty race that has been trained to freedom by the political education of a thousand years. One thing is certain that whenever this republic of more than thirty great commonwealths shall say through her constituted authorities, to Russia and her allies, "thus far shalt thou come and no further,"—the shout that will arise in the Atlantic States will roll in thunder across this continent, and soon reverberate among the mountains that throw their morning shadows upon the bosom of the broad Pacific.

This day presents a spectacle of great moral sublimity. It has been set apart in no less than twenty-eight of the States of this confederacy as a day of Thanksgiving to God, for the blessings which he has vouchsafed to us as a nation, and Prayer for a continuance of those blessings. In a thousand temples of the Most High, scattered over this broad land, will go up one united voice, as the sound of many waters, of praise and gratitude to Him whose providence has guided us safely through all the perils that have threatened the peace, the Union, and the freedom of this mighty Republic. How dark at one time were the clouds that lowered over our prospects as a people. But the storm has passed away, and in the bright sunshine of an unequalled prosperity our country is moving on toward a position of moral grandeur, power and glory, such as the world has never before witnessed. The very fact that our people are disposed to recognize their dependence upon, and obligations to a Higher Power for all the blessings they enjoy, is the best security we can have for their continuance.

The Bulletin published Daily and Weekly by PRENTICE & WEISSINGER at very cheap rates, is devoted, not to party politics, but to Literature and General Intelligence. The fact that it comes from the same intellectual mint as the Louisville Journal insures sufficient guaranty that it is full of wit, eloquence, and information.

For the Bardstown Herald.

TO MY NATIVE LAND.

Oh bring me back to Erin's Isle,—
Upon her mountains let me smile,
Where the wild-flowers scent the gale,
As it doth waft o'er mead and vale.

I love the deep blue of her skies,
And snow-capped billows that arise
Around her bold cliffs by the sea,—
My native land, I love but thee.

Her valleys, lakes, and fountains too;
Her crystal streams so fair to view;
I love her tranquil sea-girt shore,
Her noble sons, I love far more.

Deep in my heart a hope remains
That ere yet may break her chains
And rise triumphant o'er all
The tyrants who have caused her fall.

Oh why but rise in might and mind
To break the fetters which now bind?
The life blood of this heart should be
The boon I'd give, to set her free.

I love my own dear native land,
Upon her mountains let me stand,
Where the wood-lark sings so gay,—
And in my youth I loved to stray.

N. LUMSDEN.

ADVICE MUCH WANTED.—[The following should be printed on a placard and stuck up, all over the city. It is from the Boston Olive Branch.]
"Tobacco has spoiled and utterly ruined thousands of boys, inducing a dangerous precocity, developing the passions, softening and weakening the bones, and greatly injuring the spinal marrow, the brain, and the whole nervous fluid. A boy who early and freely smokes, or otherwise largely uses tobacco, never is known to make a man of much energy of character, and generally lacks physical and muscular as well as mental energy. To people older, who are naturally nervous, and particularly to the phlegmatic, tobacco may be comparatively harmless, but even to these it is worse than useless. We would particularly warn boys who want to be anybody in the world to shun tobacco as a deadly poison."

BEST Madeira and Claret Wines can be found at Dr. C. P. MATTINGLY'S

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, FRIDAY, Oct. 31, 1851.

To the Editors of the North American.
Louis Kossuth is at this moment enjoying the generous hospitality of the metropolis of the world. His name is a household word throughout England. The ovations already made in his behalf surpass, in their number and heartiness, any demonstration made to the crowned heads of Europe. From the very moment when the illustrious Magyar chief touched British soil to the present time, his progress has been one uninterrupted series of most brilliant triumphs, Mayors, corporations, magistrates, statesmen, and people, of all creeds, have forsaken their daily avocations to do him honor. Overwhelmed by the hearty outbursts of welcome from a great nation, and flattered by the whole country, Kossuth's conduct has been manly, simple, and unaffected—his numerous speeches have been generally characterized by good sense, terseness, and glowing eloquence. The addresses which have been presented to him since his arrival, and the responses which he has made to them, with the interesting incidents connected with Kossuth's reception in England, it is impossible even to allude to in one letter. I can, at this time, only select the most important or interesting points connected with the patriot's tour in this country.

A grand banquet was given by the Mayor and Corporation of Southampton, to Kossuth, on Tuesday last, in the Town Hall. The Mayor took the chair, supported by M. Kossuth, Lord Dudley Stuart, Mr. Crosey, the American Consul, Col. T. B. Lawrence, son of the American Minister, Hon. R. J. Walker, and one hundred and fifty other gentlemen. Upon the removal of the cloth, and after the usual toasts, the chairman proposed the health of Kossuth. The illustrious Magyar responded at great length. He praised the government and the laws of England, and remarked that, now that he had seen England, he felt a double determination to endure, to act, to struggle, and, if need be, to die, so that the Hungarian people may become really free. Kossuth alluded to free trade, which allusion was considered by some persons rather out of place. He said that when more is produced than can be consumed at home, the producing country must be anxious for free intercourse and uninterrupted interchange with the whole world. This free intercourse and interchange between nations is called free trade. If one part of the idea of free trade be realized by freedom of importation into England, there is another part of the idea which requires that there should be free exportation of the industry of England as well. M. Kossuth thinks that the reason why the people of England sympathize with the principle of liberty, is because where liberty does not prevail there can be no free trade. All despots fear free trade, because liberty of commerce is the most powerful instrument for the development of civilization. (M. Kossuth, discovering that he was not pleasing all his hearers, said that he hoped he was not doing wrong by alluding to this topic.) Kossuth changed the subject and spoke of the despotic and encroaching spirit of Russian power. Russia, he said, is the rock that breaks every sign for freedom on the European continent, and therefore the principle of all ill in Europe is Russia. He then alluded to the progress and power of Jesuitism in Russia where it finds support, and stated that he was a Protestant, not only by birth, but by conviction; the majority of the Hungarians were, however, Catholics; but they fought manfully for the rights and liberties of their Protestant fellow-subjects. Kossuth expressed the hope that England will not permit the Czar to control the destinies of nations by interfering in their domestic concerns. He then referred to the alumnies that had been spread in England upon his character, and hinted that he may yet take cognizance of them, by appealing to the law of England; but he intended to consider about this as soon as his duties to his fatherland allowed him a moment's leisure.

After denouncing the house of Hapsburg, M. Kossuth returned his deepest thanks for the magnanimous interference of the governments of England and the United States, and for the strong and generous interest taken in his behalf, and for the manner in which that feeling was supported by the people of both countries, as well as sanctioned by Congress. Therefore, with the deepest feeling of a grateful heart, he proposed as a toast, "England, the United States, and Turkey."

Col. T. B. Lawrence returned thanks for the honor conferred upon the United States. As a member of the American legation, and a citizen of the United States, he said he could not avoid giving some expression to the feelings which rose in his heart. He assured the illustrious Kossuth that he would receive a hearty welcome in America. The Hon. Mr. Walker said that, as an American he felt no miserable jealousy because Kossuth had first set his foot on British soil, nor would any jealousy be felt by his countrymen.—It was due to the citizens of Southampton, who had first interceded for Kossuth, that he should first tread the British soil at that place. Mr. Walker then reviewed the history of the governments of England and the United States, and showed that many of the vital principles of the British constitution

were embodied in the American form of government. He then spoke of Free-trade and the doctrine of non-intervention. He contended that no government of one country had a right to interfere with the government of another. There was a sentiment which Mr. Walker said would be endorsed by every one of his countrymen—that was, that if the despots of Europe should combine to overthrow the liberties of any nation, the people of the United States would be prepared to unite heart and soul with their ancestors in the defence of freedom. The Americans considered these islands as the breakwater of liberty in the ocean between England and America; and they believe that if the surges of despotism should ever break on their shores, that England must first be overwhelmed. If this alliance of deepots, headed by Russia, should take place—if they should dare to say to England, abandon your Queen, your trial by jury, your habeas corpus, and other institutions—if this tyrannous demand should ever be made, and the people of England should say to the Americans that they needed assistance, the Americans would say, "the time has now come when the conflict between the principles of despotism and liberty must be fought;" and then millions of his countrymen would flock to England, and, under the united flag of the two countries, defend those principles of constitutional government so dear to them. (Tremendous cheers.)

Mr. Walker continued in the same animated strain, "Why should England and America fear the world? Was not the ocean theirs? Did not their commercial and marine navy amount to nine-tenths of that of the whole world? If the time to which he had alluded should ever come, America had four millions of militia, and vessels would not contain the millions of Americans who would rush to the rescue of the liberties attacked." (Loud cheers.) Mr. Walker concluded his speech by saying that, when Kossuth arrived in America, he would find the good old Anglo-Saxon word "welcome" written upon the hearts of the whole American people. "Welcome, thrice welcome!" The Americans would take Kossuth to their heart of hearts—they would give him such a welcome as they had never given to any man since the days of their benefactor, Lafayette—who, like Kossuth, had lingered in an Austrian dungeon, and, like him, had suffered in defence of the holy principles of liberty. (Mr. Walker sat down amidst great cheering.)

Kossuth went in triumph yesterday from his residence in Eaton Place to receive a hearty welcome from the Lord Mayor, the corporation, and the inhabitants of the city of London. His progress was a grand ovation—all the streets through which he passed were crowded—windows, steps, balconies and sidewalks presented one mass of human beings from Charing Cross to Guildhall. The scene was an extraordinary one—it appeared as if all the inhabitants of the first city of the world had left their homes to welcome the immortal Kossuth! The open carriage in which he sat was pushed along by the crowd. There were generous shouts from the moment Kossuth entered his carriage in Eaton Place, and during the entire route to the city. The Magyar stood up, and took off his little black hat, in which waved a feather, and constantly bowed to the multitude.—When he arrived at Guildhall he saw ten thousand people waiting to send forth shouts of "welcome" to him.—The object of Kossuth's visit to the city was to receive the address of the Mayor and Corporation. This being read, the Magyar chief responded in his usual happy and eloquent manner. The reports of his speech in to-day's journals occupy several columns. He spoke in a very flattering and animated manner of the city corporation, of the great metropolis of the world, and of the government and institutions of England.

On Monday next Kossuth will meet the working-classes of London at Copenhagen Fields. It is expected that all the chartists and socialists will also assemble, and that Red Republicanism will form the principal topic of their speeches.

Mr. Walker's speech at the Southampton banquet to Kossuth has attracted much attention. The Daily News of yesterday speaks of it as the most remarkable speech that has been heard for years; and says that Kossuth himself could not surpass it in depth of meaning or power of expression. "Mr. Walker drew a most vivid picture of England, threatened by a coalition of European despots. And that is no visionary picture. It was nearly realized by the elder Bourbons before they fell. And the political events and changes in Europe are at this moment tending to a resuscitation of the same idea. Mr. Walker did not leave the picture there, with England alone making head against the leagued despotism of Europe. He portrayed also the armed and ardent young population of America, ready, at a moment's warning, to fly to the succor of their old fatherland. The Daily News is quite enthusiastic over this "great fact;" for hitherto the Americans have been mere spectators of European events, and as spectators their desires went rather against Great Britain, than for it—but, on the authority of Mr. Walker, "we see the Americans stepping forth at length, not to be our antagonists, but to be our brothers and allies." Kossuth's appearance and character have advanced

by perhaps half a century "the period when the United States were to fling the sword and the trident into the European balance of power. This they have already done. The vote of Congress in favor of Kossuth, the vessel sent to receive and take him to constitutional lands, the preparations for his personal reception, the enthusiasm of public opinion, all indicate that, if within the last century Russia has sprung up like a colossus, to uphold the victoriously waving banner of despotism, and that with a consistency, a determination, and a power which France and England, the natural antagonists of such a principle, want the courage or the unity to combat, a new power, equally colossal with Russia, equally ardent, has sprung up in another hemisphere, to raise the standard antagonistic to Russia, and zealous to cry "stop!" to the aggressive march of despotism."

The accounts of Kossuth's reception in England have reached Vienna, and it is said that the rage of the government and court, and of a great part of the army, is incredible. On the other hand it is stated that the mass of the people of Hungary adhere with obstinate firmness to the belief that Kossuth will return to his native land, to raise the Hungarian national standard—even the impoverished by the war do not curse him—the wounded do not blame him, and the exiled do not accuse him. Kossuth remains the idol of three-fourths of the people. His patriotism and energy, his simplicity in power and dignity in misfortune, compel and fascinate the admiration and affection of all true Magyars.

The Chagres Riot.

A new version of this outrageous affair appears in a late number of the New Orleans Delta. We copy it below, in order that both sides of the question may have a hearing:—

We had a long conversation yesterday with Mr. Wm. P. Kirkland, of this State, who has been for sometime resident in Chagres, relative to the recent serious disturbances at that place, their origin, incidents, &c.

Mr. Kirkland states that for some time past there has been a serious warfare going on between the American boatmen and the negroes who reside on the opposite side of the river Chagres. These quarrels commenced in an attempt of certain desperate characters, who went from this city and New York, to drive the negroes out of the business of carrying passengers from the shores to the steamers.

These fellows frequently attacked the negroes, and prevented their taking passengers. The American residents at Chagres, however, interfered, and had certain of the white boatmen arrested as disorderly characters, and sent away. An armistice followed for a short time, which was broken by the negroes, who came over to Chagres in a threatening attitude, and attacked several gentlemen of the town, who had previously been friendly to them. The American Consul, Mr. Gleason, formerly of this city, having interfered, was attacked by a St. Domingo negro, fired at, and his coat cut with a sword. The Consul had to fly, and was followed to his office by a large gang of these negroes.

Incited by the impunity of their violent acts, the negroes proceeded to perpetrate other violence. Mr. Kirkland and Col. Wood then determined to organize a body of Americans, sixty in number, some of whom were armed with pistols. These men, under Col. Wood, were stationed in a warehouse, when a large number of boats, filled with the disorderly negroes, came over across the river, and landed at Mr. Kirkland's wharf. Identifying two negroes, who got on the wharf, as those who committed the violence against the American Consul, Mr. Kirkland proceeded, with the ten Americans, to arrest these negroes. Mr. K. was armed with a double-barrelled shot-gun—his companions with pistols. As they attempted to arrest the two men, the whole party of negroes raised their guns to fire, when Mr. Kirkland fired and killed the leader of the negroes. He then fired and killed another, when a general firing commenced, and was carried on for some time, the Americans in the warehouse coming out and joining in the melee. About thirty of the negroes were killed and wounded, and three of the Americans were wounded.

The negroes then went across the river, got reinforced, and opened a fire on the town, distant about one hundred yards. They next took possession of Fort Lorenzo, where there are many large cannon, with which they opened a severe fire on the town opposite.—They kept up this fire for eight hours, causing the death of three Americans in town, and much damage to private property. They fired on an American steamboat going up the river, which they riddled with balls; they also killed and horribly mutilated two innocent boatmen, who had nothing to do with the previous difficulties. The Americans finally got two cannon from the Cherokee, with which they were preparing to return the fire of the negroes, when the arrival of Gen. Gonzales, of the Grenadian service, caused the negroes to evacuate Fort Lorenzo. A conference was then held, by the intervention of Capt. Schenck and the commander of the British steamer Medway, which resulted in a cessation of hostilities. Mr. Kirkland left shortly after, and does not know what followed.

BOOK & JOB PRINTING.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE HERALD OFFICE are prepared to execute on the shortest notice every description of

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING! They are making such arrangements as will enable them to get up work in a very superior style, and on terms that cannot fail to please all who may favor them with their patronage.

THE BARDSTOWN HERALD In a few weeks will be enlarged and printed on a

MAMMOTH SHEET! without increasing the subscription price. Citizens of Bardstown and Nelson co. an opportunity is now offered you of subscribing for and sustaining a paper devoted to your advancement in literature, Science, Commerce, Fine Arts, &c. The latest and most important items of foreign and domestic News will be found in its columns, together with a synopsis of the principal Markets of the Union.

TERMS. One copy one year, if paid in advance, \$2 00 In six months, - - - - - 2 50 One copy six months, - - - - - 1 25

TO CLUBS. Five copies 1 year, - - - - - \$9 00 Ten copies 1 year, - - - - - 15 00 (The money must accompany the names of Club subscribers.)

Liberal reductions made from the rates to larger Clubs.

ELLIS & NOURSE, PROPRIETORS, To whom all business communications must be addressed, pre-paid.

FOR SALE:

MY House and Lot are for sale. I will also sell to good homes, several valuable NEGROES,

consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls. The sales will be entirely private.—Terms easy. Nov. 27—50c P. B. MUIR.

ROBT. A. YOUNG,

DAGUERREAN ARTIST.

HAVING purchased of Messrs. Webster & Holland their Daguerrean Gallery, situated in Bardstown, at "Mattingly's Hall," will continue the business at the same place, for a few days. The Rooms will be reopened on Monday, the 23rd inst., when he will be pleased to see all who may desire to secure correct Likenesses of themselves or friends.

The Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine his specimens. All work warranted to give entire satisfaction. Come one, come all, and see the wonders of this beautiful art. Admittance gratis—sell the same price, with a discount of five per cent. no 30 3c ROBT. A. YOUNG.

PATENT BUCKET CHURN.

THE subscriber is Manufacturing and has on hand a lot of the above superior article of

PATENT CHURNS, which he warrants to equal in convenience and usefulness any article of the kind now manufactured.

See certificates below of well known citizens of Nelson County.

THOS. ANDERSON Aug. 23, 1851. I hereby certify that I have been using Mr. Anderson's Patent Churn for about 2 months, and I am able to say that it will complete a churning in ten minutes from the time you commence churning without turning very fast. GEO. M. HAYS.

I hereby certify the same as stated above, Aug. 13th, 1851. J. F. QUEEN. The above named Churn can be gotten at the store of Nourse & Hackley, or at my shop on Cedar Creek.

THE EMPIRE CHEAP

CLOTHING STORE!!

THE undersigned beg leave to inform the citizens of Bardstown and vicinity and the public in general that they have received the largest and most Fashionable Stock of Ready Made Clothing

ever opened in this part of the County. Also,

HATS & CAPS;

Boots and Shoes, Umbrellas, Carpet Bags and other articles belonging to the Gents' furnishing line.

We will sell at Prices to DEFY competition.

THE CUT, STYLE AND MAKE of our Goods being superior to any thing ever brought on, we are enabled to guarantee every article sold by us to give the most perfect satisfaction; and as we get the materials from the European and American factories direct, and are connected with one of the largest Manufacturing houses, we are prepared to sell

From Thirty to Forty per cent cheaper

than any other house in town

or vicinity.

No trouble to show Goods, and don't forget, the right place, The Empire Clothing Store, Schneider's Storehouse, East side of Mainstreet one door North of the Central Exchange, oct 9—43-y RAUB & BRO.

WE HAVE on hand and for sale—

1200 boxes assorted sizes Window Glass, best brands; 1000 pounds best Indigo; 7 casks Madder; 5 gross Garrets Scotch Snuff; 50,000 Cuba Sixes, fine quality; 100 doz Lemon Syrup; 50 barrels Linsseed Oil.

june 5 ROBINSON & CAREY,

504 Main-st., Louisville, Ky.

Feb. 27,—m6.

SUNDRIES—

100 lbs N. O. Sugar; 100 lbs. Loaf and Crushed do; 200 bags Rio Coffee; 30 do Java do; 10 tierces Rice; 100 half chests Gunpowder Tea; 10 do do Ponchong do; 150 boxes Gunpowder & Young Hyson do; 1000 kegs Nails; 300 boxes 5 by 10 and 10 by 12 Glass; 250 bags Maysville Cotton Yarn.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of every article in the Grocery line in store and for sale by GARDNER & CO Louisville, Ky. apr 17-y

D. J. T. MELVANEY,

DETERMINED to remain permanently in Bardstown, tenders his Professional services to the citizens of Bardstown and Nelson County, in the various branches of his Profession. He has taken the Office recently occupied by T. P. Linthicum, Esq., and next door to the room occupied by McElroy & McCown, immediately opposite to the Mansion House, where he may be found at all times during the business hours of the day, unless professionally absent.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1851

TO PRINTERS.

As we intend to enlarge our paper we wish to exchange an Imperial Printing Press for a Double Medium one, giving the difference in cash; or if we cannot make an exchange we will purchase a second hand Press of the above description at a reasonable price.

In our last we made a typographical error in Mr. Thos. W. Riley's advertisement; the sale will come off on next Thursday, the Fourth of December, and not on the Fourteenth, as the error made us say. There is a large quantity of Farming and House-Keeping articles to be sold.

The Hungarians—Kossuth—The Mississippi.
The New York Times of yesterday has the following respecting the numerous aspersions on Kossuth's conduct which have reached us through the medium of foreign letters:

The Mississippi arrived at this port yesterday morning, and now lies at the Navy Yard. We paid her a visit during the day, for the express purpose of ascertaining from her officers the truth, or falsehood, of the statements which have been circulated in this country on that subject. Their style of comment was emphatic rather than complimentary. They did not hesitate to brand every one of them, which asserted or implied any thing derogatory to Kossuth, or any thing like a difference between him and the officers of the Mississippi, as deliberate fabrications, for which not even the shadow of foundation had ever existed.

The officers had instructions from the Navy Department to treat Kossuth not only as the guest of the nation, but as the recipient of their hospitality also. From the moment he came on board at Constantine until he left the vessel at Gibraltar, none but the most friendly feelings prevailed between him and every officer on board. He made no demand to be landed anywhere, nor did he request or suggest that the vessel should touch at any port on the Mediterranean, for the purpose of enabling him to "make a demonstration," or for any other purpose whatever. The frigate had positive orders to touch at Smyrna and at Spezia; at both those places numbers of the inhabitants came to see Kossuth, and at both he was greeted with applause. But he did nothing but return his thanks for these demonstrations of respect, and said nothing which could possibly be tortured into an attempt to stir up disaffection.

He suggested to Captain Long that he should leave the vessel at Marseilles, cross France with his family to England, and leaving his children there, meet the Mississippi at Gibraltar. It was suggested as the best means of accomplishing desirable objects, and reaching the United States at the earliest moment. Captain Long at once expressed not only a willingness, but an earnest desire, to aid him in this object, and stopped at Marseilles for that purpose. Here Kossuth learned that it would be necessary to obtain the consent of the French Government; and, as all know, that consent was refused. The people of Marseilles were greatly mortified at this refusal, and made spontaneous demonstrations of their respect for Kossuth and their indignation at the treatment he had received. The incident created a good deal of excitement, and Captain Long expressed, to some of his own officers a hope that nothing might be done which should compromise the American flag. Kossuth heard of this remark, and immediately expressed the greatest anxiety lest the flag should be involved, or the feelings of the officers of the ship wounded, by any thing that might take place. He did nothing to increase, but all he could to allay, the excitement. Capt. Long did not (as it has been asserted he did) "remontstrate" with him against writing his letter to the people of Marseilles, nor was there the least dispute or difference between them, on this, or on any other occasion. The statements that have been made upon this point, and which have received wide credence here, are utterly untrue.

Nor is it true that Kossuth "deserted" the vessel at Gibraltar. Capt. Long offered to remain there until his return from England, coinciding with him entirely as to the propriety and necessity of his going thither, anxious to do everything he could to aid him, and desirous, at the same time, of bringing him to the United States. But on consultation it was deemed advisable to pursue a different course; and that course was taken by mutual arrangement. So far from there being the slightest ill-feeling between them, Kossuth took leave of Capt. Long, and of all the officers and crew of the Mississippi, with the utmost warmth of feeling, declaring to each his regret at being obliged to leave, and expressing the hope of soon meeting them again upon the happy shores of the United States. Madame Kossuth and their children, as well as Kossuth himself, were affected to tears at the separation. Kossuth has given, in a letter to the Mayor of this city, which we publish this morning, a clear and abundantly satisfactory statement of the motives by which he was governed.

Kossuth, before leaving the vessel,

gave to Capt. Long a letter, expressing his profound respect for him and all his brother officers, and thanking them most cordially for the many acts of kindness he had received. This letter, of course, will be forwarded to the Navy Department.

The officers of the Mississippi express the utmost respect for Kossuth, and a profound estimate of his nobleness of character and deportment. Nothing, they unite in asserting, could have been more unassuming, more respectful, or more proper in every way, than his demeanor throughout the voyage. He came on board from a small steamer, on which he had passed through the sea of Marmora; and having suffered greatly from sea sickness, as well as from his confinement in Turkey, his face was pale, and his appearance somewhat haggard. The officers and crew were drawn up on deck to receive him; and as he stepped down the ladder and stood among them, he respectfully took off his hat, his eyes filled with tears, and in a few broken but earnest sentences, he expressed his feelings of joy at his release from prison, and at finding himself under shelter of the glorious flag of the great Republic of the West. His manner was cordial and winning in the highest degree; and was the farthest possible removed from the conceited, exacting deportment which his slanderers have imputed to him.

And now what shall be said of this crusade against him? What is the origin of it, and how can men of position, attaches of the American government, be induced to fabricate, to make up out of whole cloth—falsehoods so gross as these are proved to be? We do not pretend to understand it. We know nothing of the share Austrian or French officials may have had in concocting them,—nothing of the appliances they may have brought to bear upon Americans of easy political virtue, residing or travelling in their midst. Certain it is, however, that extraordinary means have been used to traduce the character of Kossuth, and to prejudice the people of the United States in advance against him. Somebody, who is interested in preventing him from being cordially received here, has brought the utmost resources of slander and falsehood to bear upon the accomplishment of his ends. Who it is may be known at some future day. We do not believe, however, that any one is likely to assume the responsibility of the statements that have been made upon this subject.

The Newspaper.

In no other way can so much, so varied, so useful information be imparted, and under circumstances so favorable for educating the child's mind, as through a judicious, well conducted newspaper.

To live in a village, was, once, to be shut up and contracted. But now a man may be a hermit and yet a cosmopolite. He may live in the forests, walking miles to a post office, having a mail but once a week, and yet, he shall be found as familiar with the living world as the busiest actor in it! For, the newspaper is a spyglass by which he brings near the most distant things;—a microscope by which he leisurely examines the most minute;—an ear trumpet, by which he collects and brings within his hearing all that is said and done all over the earth;—a museum full of curiosities;—a picture gallery full of living pictures from real life, drawn not on canvass, but with printers' ink on paper.

The effect, in liberalizing and enlarging the mind of the young, of this weekly commerce with the world, will be apparent to any one who will ponder it. Once, a liberal education could only be completed by foreign travel. The sons only of the wealthy could indulge in this costly benefit. But now, the poor man's son can learn as much at home, as a hundred years ago, a gentleman could learn by journeying the world over! For, while there are some advantages in going into the world, it is the poor man's privilege to have the world come to see him! The newspaper is a great Collector, a great Traveler, a great Lecturer. It is the common people's Encyclopedia—the Lyceum, the College!—Rev. H. W. Beecher.

How to get Sleep.—How to get sleep is to many persons a matter of high importance. Nervous persons, who are troubled with wakefulness and excitability, usually have a strong tendency of blood on the brain, with cold extremities. The pressure of the blood on the brain keeps it in a stimulated or wakeful state, and the pulsations in the head are often painful. Let such rise and chafe the body and extremities with a brush or towel, or rub smartly with the hands, to promote circulation, and withdraw the excessive amount of blood from the brain, and they will fall asleep in a few moments. A cold bath, or a sponge bath and rubbing, or a good run, or a rapid walk in the open air, or going up or down stairs a few times just before retiring, will aid in equalizing circulation, and promoting sleep. These rules are simple and easy of application in castle or cabin, and may minister to the comfort of thousands who would freely expend money for an anodyne to promote "Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep."

A SUFFICIENT EXCUSE.—A gentleman, having lately been called on to subscribe to a course of lectures declined, "because," said he, "my wife gives me a lecture every night for nothing."

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 25, 1851.

Dear Sir:—We have had a slight touch of winter to-day; it commenced snowing at an early hour this morning and it still continues to fall up to the present hour. Business is beginning to look up since the rise in the river, and there has been a great deal of produce shipped on trading boats bound for the south the rise in the river enabling them to cross the falls. The Rough and Ready Cadets, a military company of some note came down from Cincinnati, on Sunday, to join in the Legionary parade yesterday, they were received by all the company composing the Legion excepting the Washington Blues; that company did not parade; the reason of their non-appearance I supposed was on account of the ball they intend to give to-night for the benefit of their company Warriner's Jewelry Store was fired about 4 o'clock yesterday morning some person or persons who attempted to rob the store. He was insured but does not seem to think that this insurance will cover the damage done to his store. Howard the man that killed Dreihaus last Thursday was brought before the Police Court yesterday morning and tried for murder and again committed to prison to await a trial by jury, a faint attempt to raise a mob was made but without success. Nothing else of interest.

I remain yours,

MOMUS.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

Resolution Postponing the Election of U. S. Senator to the 25th inst.

Mr. BRADLEY moved to amend the resolution by striking out "the 25th inst.," and inserting "1853."

Mr. HARRIS said he believed there would be nothing done in this election beyond balloting, and unless proceedings; that he had no interest in the matter himself, but he believed the whole affair would result in nothing.

Mr. BARNES said, if this election were postponed, he wished the responsibility to rest at the proper door, and not upon the friends of Mr. Dixon, who were anxious to have a Senator elected. He himself was opposed to a postponement to an indefinite time, or to a day certain; and if the election was postponed, he wished the responsibility to rest in the proper place.

Mr. LINDSEY said he was a little astonished at the remarks of the Senator from Estill, more particularly as he understood that the refusal to adjourn upon yesterday had been caused by that gentleman and his friends. Mr. L. said that he wished, however, to make a few remarks in regard to imputations cast upon a distinguished citizen of this district, whose name had been placed before the Legislature as a candidate for Senator. He referred to the Hon. J. J. Crittenden. Imputations had been cast, said Mr. L., upon Mr. Crittenden's course whilst Governor of Kentucky; more especially in pardoning Fairbanks from the State prison.—Mr. L. detailed the facts which had influenced Gov. C., and declared that no Senator present could have acted otherwise, under the circumstances.—Mr. L. said he felt some delicacy in making these statements, on account of prejudices which had been excited against the city of Frankfort, but Gov. C. resided in this district, and he felt it his duty to correct the statements made against him.

Mr. PRESTON addressed the Senate at considerable length, and disavowed any opposition to Mr. Crittenden. Mr. P. said that no one had greater admiration for that distinguished statesman than himself, but he believed Mr. C. did not wish the place of Senator, and he considered Mr. Dixon the proper incumbent for the place.

Mr. HARRIS spoke at some length upon the resolution, and said that he was yet in favor of postponing the election until a future time. It was evident that if Mr. Dixon were elected it would be by the democrats, and he would as soon trust Gov. Powell as the democratic party in the Legislature.

High Falutin.

How children ever learn anything at "our higher seminaries," is one of the puzzles that we can't fathom. The moment a man gets to be a "professor," his language becomes so high falutin, that nobody but Webster's Dictionary can keep up with him.—Professor Ferguson, of the State Normal School, thus speaks of "the Reduction of Stars on the Hypothetical representation, as applied to infinitesimal results."

"It was well known, that if a series of ordinates be taken to denote the approximate formulae of diverging axes, the corresponding abscissae will denote the respective values of the variable, upon which the negative equation depends; but if, under these circumstances, infinitesimal media be substituted for the polarization of reflected vibrations, the physical hypothesis merges the elasticity of the oscillating medium in the angle of incidence, and the solution resolves itself by analytical transformation into a molecular equivalent, whose arithmetical mean, with subordinate maxim superposed, the rectilinear intersection of which must be equal to the arc of dynamic fluctuation, will be the calculus of the atomic difference required."

If that isn't as clear as mud, we should like to know what is. A man who talks in that manner, must be "red-dyed," and no mistake.—*Albany Dutchman.*

Somebody thinks that the fugitive slaves should be given up, because we should render unto seizers the things that are Caesar's.

PRIVATE DISPATCH.—Mrs. Partington is very anxious to know how it is that in the celebrated Cow(s) race in England, John Bull got beat?

FOREIGN NEWS.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 23.

The Atlantic, from Liverpool, whence she sailed at 1½ P. M., on the 12th, arrived at 1½ this morning.

She brings 61 passengers, among them Mr. E. Riddle, Commissioner to the World's Fair, and E. H. Thompson, bearer of despatches from the American Minister to London.

Announcement reiterated that Kossuth would leave for New York in the steamer Washington. Private letters speak of his deferring his departure.—He visited Birmingham on the 10th, and Manchester on the 11th. He was hailed everywhere with extraordinary display of enthusiasm. A procession of 150,000 persons escorted him into Birmingham, where he was entertained at the mansion of Mr. Geach. Kossuth confined himself to a brief expression of thanks for the welcome he received.—His reception was more warm and enthusiastic, than at any other place in England. Business was nearly suspended, and the day observed as a holiday by all classes. He was publicly received at Free Trade Hall.

Kossuth was received at Manchester and Birmingham with the greatest enthusiasm.

Affairs in France command great attention. The President made a speech to 600 officers of the army, declaring confidence in their support in any emergency. The speech was received with great favor by both people and soldiers.

France.

The affairs of the French Republic continue to engross public attention throughout Europe. No news of special importance from Paris.

The President made a speech to 600 officers of the army, declaring his reliance upon their support in any and every emergency. His speech has been construed into a declaration of his determination to take very decided grounds upon the more important recommendations of his message, and to depend personally upon the support of the army. In the Assembly his speech was received favorably by the people, but caused a slight decline at the Bourse.

The report of the committee to whom had been referred the Electoral Law proposed by the President, was read to the Assembly on the 11th, and an absolute rejection of the measure was recommended.

The Democratic Socialist Committee of Paris declared they would take no part in the election in that city, on the 30th inst., in consequence of the curtailment of the elective franchise by the law of the 31st May, and recommends all Republican Electors to pursue the same course. At one of its meetings, the Commissary of Police was present to watch proceedings, when the committee declared they would not deliberate in the presence of Government agents—adjourned.

Propositions of questions with regard to calling out the military for the defence of the Assembly is prevailing in Paris, it having been discovered that although the Assembly has power, the appointment of General over the troops rests with the President.

Two emissaries from the Central Committee of Refugees in London have been arrested in Paris, and houses of persons in communication with them have been searched, and many papers seized.

It is reported that all grades of officers and soldiers declare their intention to adhere to the President in preference to the Assembly.

Ireland.

The Galway Indicator of the 8th inst., contains an account that a meeting had been held in that city, on the subject of steam communication with New York, at which Mr. Wagstaff presented letters of introduction from Mr. Abbott Lawrence, and stated that he and his father had determined upon trying an experiment for 6 months, with first class steamers. The first of which, one of the fastest and strongest that ever sailed, would leave New York Dec. 15th. Emigrants were to be conveyed at £6 per head. A resolution passed that Mr. Wagstaff's vessel should enter port, free of dues, for six months.

FRESH TEA.

We have just received a large supply of the best quality of Gunpowder and Black Tea put up in metallic packs.

NOURSE & HACKLEY.

BARDSTOWN FEMALE ACADEMY.

The next Session of the Bardstown Female Academy will open on the First Monday in September, 1851. The Academy is furnished with a very complete Philosophical Apparatus. The REGULAR and EXTRA Courses are liberal, and conducted by Teachers of established reputation.

CHARGES OF REGULAR COURSE: PER TERM.
Primary Department, \$ 8 00
Junior, " 1st Section, 12 00
" 2d Section, 16 00
Senior, " 1st Section, 16 00
" 2d Section, 18 00

EXTRA COURSE.
Instruction on Harp and Use of Instruments, 30 00
Instruction on Piano and Use of Instruments, 30 00
Instruction on Guitar and Use of Instruments, 14 00
Instruction in French, German, Latin or Greek, 16 00
Drawing and Painting in Water Colors in Oils, 15 00
Needle-Work free of charge.

Reference made to all the Patrons.
J. V. COSBY, Principal.
Bardstown, August 7, 1851.—34c

FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will sell or lease for a term of years the farm on which he lives, lying one and a half mile North of Bardstown between the Louisville Turnpike and Shepherdsville Road, and about half-way between Bardstown and Nazareth. There are 370 ACRES OF LAND, all of which is suited for cultivation—with many never failing springs and streams of water—about 150 acres in cultivation, with an excellent meadow and a Young Orchard of select Fruits of great variety. There is a good BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, with eight rooms—a Brick Kitchen of two rooms—a large new BARN and STABLES and CORN CRIBS and other out buildings all new, and in excellent repair. The whole farm is in a good state of cultivation and repair—a large quantity of Corn, Oats and Hay—Farming Utensils and a good stock of Horses, Cattle and Hogs, and Household and Kitchen Furniture, all well suited to the premises, and would be sold with the Farm. The terms will be made easy to purchasers. Any person wishing to purchase a very desirable home will call on the undersigned or on Dr. HICKMAN, in Bardstown, who will show the premises.

THOMAS W. RILEY.

Nov. 6, 1851.—47—6t

MEDICAL CARD.

DRS. ROBT & WILLIAM STROTH will attend promptly and faithfully on those who may favor them in the practice of MEDICINE, SURGERY, and the other branches of the Profession.
Office on the Westside Public Square, under the Telegraph office.

L. McKAY, Sen., having sold his interest in the firm of L. McKAY & Co., to W. W. Metcalf, the debts due the concern should now be closed as soon as possible. Those having open accounts will please call and settle them by note or cash.
L. McKAY & Co.
July 22, 1851.

The business will be continued under the style of McKAY & METCALF. They intend keeping a large and well assorted stock of Dry Goods, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c., which they will sell low.
Aug. 7.—1y.



Farmers Look to your Interest

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the Farmers of Nelson and the adjoining Counties, that he is prepared to furnish them, on good terms with any of the following articles, to-wit:
Wagons, Carts, Harrows, Plows, Cultivators Axes, Drawing Knives, MILL IRONS, and every other article usually made in his line of business. My shop is always supplied with the best materials, and my workmen cannot be surpassed by any in the State. Adjoining my blacksmith Shop is Mr. F. Smith Wagon Shop where all kinds of articles usually kept in such establishments can be had at low prices.
PETER LYDDANE.
March 13, 1851.—13-ly.

TAILORING.

Gentlemen's Garments, of every description cut and made to order by the Paris and New York styles, by T. J. MAYNARD. Orders solicited and promptly complied with.
Shop West side of the Public Square.
Oct 24.—45-1t

Dr. D. H. COX

Is now receiving his Fall supplies, embracing all articles usually kept in Drug and Grocer Stores, which he is determined to sell unusually low for cash, or to punctual customers on short credits.

Being determined to keep the Louisville trade in this place in Oil, Paints, &c. (if low prices will do it,) he has made such arrangements as will enable him (for cash) to sell White Lead and Oils at the Louisville prices and carriage. He feels in hopes such inducements will incline the public to encourage home trade; or at least give him a call and examine before purchasing at other places.

He will take in exchange for articles in his line Flour, seed, Mustard-seed, Beeswax, Lard, Eggs, Feathers, Ginseng, etc., at the highest market price.

Bardstown Sept. 18, 1851.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON Thursday, the 4th day of December next the undersigned will offer at public sale at his residence—one mile North of Bardstown—HORSES, CATTLE & HOGS;

Household Furniture and Farming Utensils; Two Wagons and Gear, and a CART; Plows and Cultivators; a Harrow and new Wheat Fan, Also a CARRIAGE & HARNESS,

and a pair of well matched and well broke Carriage Horses—a lot of Hay and Oats, if not previously disposed of at private sale. A FINE PIANO will be sold privately.

A credit of twelve months will be given on all sums over Five Dollars.
THOS. W. RILEY.
Bardstown, Nov. 17, 1851.—4ds.

TURPENTINE, Linseed Oil, White Lead, Paints, Lard Oil, Star Candles at Louisville prices, hauling added, for sale by
Sept 25 Dr. C. P. MATTINGLY

GLASS TUMBLERS for sale at from 75 cents to \$1.50 per doz.
Sept 25 Dr. C. P. MATTINGLY.

HAVE some of the best quality of GUN POWDER for sale at \$5.50 per Keg.
Sept 25 Dr. C. P. MATTINGLY.

PURE OLD PEACH BRANDY in and for sale by
no 20 COLLINGS & WELLS.

10 BBLs. superior unadulterated WHISKY; French Brandy; Madeira and Malaga Wines; in store and for sale by
no 13 COLLINGS & WELLS.

FEATHERS WANTED. WE want to buy One Thousand Pounds of New Feathers. NOURSE & HACKLEY.

A VERY large and excellent lot of BRANDIES for Medicinal purposes, at from \$3 to \$10 per gallon for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug Store of Dr. C. P. MATTINGLY.

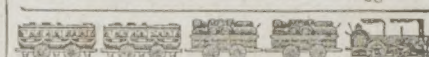
40 REAMS assorted WRAPPING PAPER, in store, and for sale by
no 13 COLLINGS & WELLS.

6 BALES BATTING—Nos. 1 and 2; in store and for sale by
no 13 COLLINGS & WELLS.

GROUND Clarified Coffee for sale by
Oct 23 Dr. D. H. COX.



TOBACCO and CIGARS for sale by Dr. C. P. MATTINGLY, Oct 2 Wholesale and Retail Druggist.



LITTLE MIAMI RAILROAD.

Notice to shippers of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Hemp, Tobacco, &c., to New York and other points on the seaboard.

THE line of Railroad from Cincinnati to Cleveland, connecting by regular lines of steamers at Dunkirk with the New York & Erie Railroad, and at Buffalo with the Buffalo & Albany Railroad, are prepared to transport the above articles at low rates, and in much less time than by any other route. Dealers and shippers are requested to give the route and market a trial, as it is the determination of the Road to give satisfaction.

For further information, and rates, apply at the Freight Depot on East Front street, Cincinnati.
W. H. CLEMENT, Superintendent.
June 26, 1851.—28—3m.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

IN pursuance to a decree of the Larue Circuit Court, rendered at the Nov. Term, 1851, of said court, in the case of James Brown's heirs, on petition, I will, as commissioner appointed in the case, offer for sale on the premises, the following tracts of Land, to-wit:

One Tract lying on the Rolling Fork, in Larue County, Ky., four miles below New Haven, containing about 290 Acres: one hundred and eighty Acres of which is cleared and under fence: the soil of a superior quality and a Well of first rate Water within a few feet of the house. A good neighborhood, &c.

One Tract lying in Hardin County, on the waters of Middle Creek containing about 100 acres, well improved, &c.

The tract of 290 acres will be sold on Monday the 15th day of December next, on a credit of one, two and three years, with interest from date: The tract containing 100 acres will be sold on Tuesday the 16th day of December next, on a credit of twelve months with interest from date, the purchaser or purchasers to execute bonds with good security, having the force and effect of replevin bonds.

JOS. BROWN, Com.
Bardstown, Nov. 20, 1851.

NEW GOODS

WE take pleasure in informing our customers and the public generally, that we have received our stock of

NEW GOODS for the Fall and Winter season. We have now on hand a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Shoe Findings, &c., in fact every thing usually found in a retail store, which we will sell low for cash or on the usual credit to punctual customers; we will also exchange Goods for Larders, Jams, Feathers, &c.
sep 10 NOURSE & HACKLEY.

GREAT ATTRACTION.

RAUH & BROTHER

HAVE just received a full stock of FALL AND WINTER Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

selected with care and suitable for this market.

CONSISTING PARTLY OF 200 pieces French English & American Prints, beautiful patterns; 180 wool long Shawls, late styles; 100 cotton do do do; A lot of Silk and Broche Shawls, new styles; A lot of wool Dress Handkerchiefs, do A lot of plain and fig'd and various colors Bre-cade; A lot of do do Dress Silks; A lot of Irish Linens, all numbers; 360 pieces Satin and Bonnet Ribbons; a lot of Lute String, all widths; Thread Lace; Valenciennes, and Cotton Edgings, Silk and other Veils; Cashmere & cotton Hose; Tuck, Side, Redding and Pocket Combs; Sewing Silks, of all colors; Patent and Spool Thread of Coat & Staud; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cotton Gloves of superior qualities; Kid Gloves, the best; and lots of cheap Brown and Bleached Cottons and other Dry Goods too numerous to be mentioned.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S SHOES, BOOTES and BOOTS.

Don't forget one door North of the Central Exchange, east side of Main Street. [od] R. & BRO.

Nathaniel Wickliffe and R. Logan Wickliffe, COUNSELLORS AND ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Bardstown, Kentucky: Office in "Sweet's Row," fronting the Public Square.

WILL attend the Courts in this and the adjoining Counties. All business confided to them will be punctually attended to.

18 CANS superior BALTIMORE OYSTERS, in store and for sale by
no 20 COLLINGS & WELLS.

WANTED, 1000 LBS. FEATHERS.

no 20 COLLINGS & WELLS.

LETTERS FROM HUNGARY.

BY MR. BRACE.

As far as I have observed, very little has yet gone abroad in Europe of the internal Austrian administration in Hungary. The police are careful how they admit strangers, and only those enter who are known as friends of the government. Indeed, I have no doubt that one of the motives for their proceedings against me was the desire of holding forth a warning to all future inquisitive travelers; for, it will be remembered, the Chief of Police, on my applying for a *visé* for Hungary, objected, on the ground that "the English and Americans had written such shameful descriptions of the Austrian affairs."

I design, in the present letter, to write a brief account of the Austrian policy toward that country, since the revolution; and I hope, despite the treatment which I received, to give a candid and faithful picture.

It can not be denied that the Austrian ministry, in entering on the office of governing Hungary, after the war, had one of the most difficult tasks ever placed before statesmen. There was a conquered country in their hands, which must be managed as a Province of the Empire. There was a land which they had just won with the sword, but which must be gained over to them again by kind treatment.

Of course any judicious Austrian statesman would see that merely to crush the nation—to grind and squeeze every possible penny from them—though profitable now to the Empire, would be very useless in future. It might lessen the State debt, but it would lay up bitter feelings, discontents, distrust, which could hereafter burst forth fearfully. The problem before them, as Austrians, was to incorporate Hungary in the Empire, and at the same time to render it well-disposed to the Government. It could not be extinguished, and therefore must be carefully governed.

A difficult problem, plainly, for men of the purest intentions and the best judgments. I make no doubt, however, the thing could have been done in an early period after the Revolution. That the Austrian Ministry, however, failed—signally, egregiously failed—will be evident, as I produce the facts which came under my observation. Such a stupid, dogged, brutal way of proceeding—as if a nation of fifteen millions of gallant, generous men could be crushed, and drilled and moulded like a regiment of their Bohemian boors—is almost without a parallel in European misgovernment. One can hardly understand such a disregard of their own interests. It often seemed to me in Hungary, really, as if Providence had blinded the eyes of the Government to their own best policy.

It might be supposed, that as Republicans we would rejoice at such blundering. For it is evident that there can be no surer way of forcing Hungary into another outbreak than such a policy. But every man knows how fearful is the price of liberty won by a Revolution. If Liberty, if Justice could be gained for Hungary without the terrible storm of war and contest—by gradual, gentle, rational means, I for one should prefer it.

As I said before, the difficulty before the Ministry could have been met at an early period. The Hungarian nation are remarkably susceptible to generous treatment. They are not a race given to hidden passion, or to cherishing hatred and revenge, like the Italians, or the Spaniards. The Hungarian has an open, generous nature, ready indeed to rebel a wrong, but even more ready to forgive it. I do not at all doubt, that a generous, great-hearted act of amnesty after the war, from the Austrian Government—accompanied, too, with some evident appreciation of the valor and honor of the nation—would have completely won over the whole country for a time. Despite the bitterness of defeat—despite their crushed hopes and the deep wounds they had received, I believe such a noble act as that would have called forth a thrill of affection and loyalty, such as would have strengthened the Austrian authority more than years of *fussillading* and guillotining.

The Austrians, however, instead of this, proceeded in a brutal, savage manner, to hanging and shooting by the hundred. First came the scourging by Haynau—and, while that poor crazed lady lives in Pesth, who still raves, they say, of the day when she "run the gauntlet," half naked, of two lines of Haynau's soldiers, it will be difficult to make the first specimen of Austrian administration forgotten. Next occurred the execution of the Generals and officers. Of course, it was to be expected that the Austrians, with their view of the Revolution, would sentence the leaders. But this shooting of thirteen Generals in a batch, as if they were so many buffaloes—and this hanging of every man of prominence they could hold of, was altogether carrying to an excess their rights, even taking their own view of the matter. It is supposed that over a thousand gentlemen of station and character died in Hungary on the scaffold or the gallows that year under Austrian hands.

Accompanying this, there was a deception and double-dealing, which alienated the Hungarians, even as much as the cruelty.

There seems no doubt, that before the surrender at Vilagos, many of the chief

Austrian officers pledged their honor for the safety of the prominent Hungarians. Officers have told me, who were engaged in that affair that, at the time, letters to this effect were shown them—and on the promises in them, they had induced their troops to yield. I need not say that nothing was ever heard of these promises afterward. Again, at Comorn, the stipulations were that all within the fortress should be placed on entire liberty, and allowed, if they chose, to leave the country. The conditions were held toward the officers, but by an ingenious quibble the soldiers were *excepted*, and drafted into the Imperial army.

All this, however, might have been borne, if the succeeding Administration had shown itself in any way respectful of the national feelings. The internal Government of Hungary, under the old Constitution, had been a very effective and economical Government—dating many centuries back—and one to which the people were exceedingly attached. It is not my purpose to describe it here. It will be sufficient to say, that it contained in every part those peculiarities which have rendered our Constitution, in the view of all political philosophers, so effective, and which, beyond any other provisions, have trained us in political life. I refer to our "municipal" representative system—the village governing itself, and being represented in the District—the District in the State—the State in the Union. Hungary was entirely divided into *Comitats*, which may be considered as the "States," and which were quite as independent of the "Landtag," or Congress in Pesth, as our States are of the Central Government. These *Comitats*, again, were divided into districts, or *Bezirken*, and these into parishes, or "Gemeinde." Each of these parts had their separate administration, and were represented in the one next higher. The magistrates and officers in each were chosen by ballot or voice.

The whole was exceedingly economical, as every part of the Administration bore its own expenses: and most of those who served, did it gratuitously, for the honor or for the excitement of political life. Each petty Administration, of course, knew exactly the objects on which it labored, and could legislate accordingly. All this, hallowed so by time, and so useful in itself, the Austrians swept away at a stroke. The Judges were dismissed, and foreign soldiers took their place. The "Representatives" became sleek Commissioners from the Crown, who came to these distant villages to pick as much as possible from the poor inhabitants. The Governors and Administrators of the whole country were foreigners, not speaking the language, and knowing very little of the character of the people. Bohemians and Austrians filled, and fill now, all the high places of the land, for there is scarcely a Hungarian, of the most "Conservative" school, who will accept a single place since this course of administration has begun—and these govern the nation as if they were ruling their own degraded serfs. Everything is brought under the clock-work police system of Austria; and instead of the people of the village managing their own affairs, they are all, to the smallest particular, made dependent on the military authorities of Pesth, or the Ministry at Vienna.

All this change, of course, was very expensive. In place of the local governments—economical, watching every expense, and managed mostly by "voluntary" officers—everything is governed from a distance, by expensive arrangements, and by well-paid officials. This difference of cost, of course, must come out of the hard oppressed people. Not satisfied with this, the Austrian government has gone still further, and made an attack on the Protestant Church of Hungary. The last feelings which a government will usually wish to arouse against itself are the religious feelings of a people. The Austrian Ministry, however, have not dreaded—and in 1850, Haynau published a decree by which the old constitution of the Protestant Church—a constitution which it has held separate from the state for five hundred years, alike through times of loyalty and rebellion—was completely shorn of its privileges, and by which the whole was in danger of becoming a mere instrument in the hands of the Austrian police. The schools, too, which this Church had refused to unite with the state, even under the tempting offers of Kossuth's ministry, this administration has forced under the control of the government.

Of course it was to be expected that the Austrians, after conquering Hungary, would seek to change its remarkably free internal government. But whether such a sudden entire blotting out of the old government, and such an unprovoked attack on the rights (guaranteed by three solemn treaties with the House of Hapsburg), of the old Hungarian Protestant Church, was a judicious, yes, a safe course for themselves, is another question. Something of the result of this policy will be seen, as I go on. Accompanying all these measures there have been going on, continually, various petty attacks, most of all calculated to embitter the national feelings. The old Hungarian songs have often been forbidden. The wearing the national costume has been made a criminal offense;—indeed, I knew in Pesth of a little school-boy being arrested for wearing one of the blue, sprigged Hungarian jackets and a national cap! The Hungarian colors can not be shown, except by stealth.

IRON THE CIVILIZER.

FROM ELIZA COOK'S JOURNAL.

THE Age of Gold and the Age of Bronze have given place to the Age of Iron. Iron is your true agent of civilization. So says Mr. Robert Stephenson at Bangor. In sight of Menai and Conway tubular bridges, he might feel justified in proclaiming this; though the saying reminds one of the "Nothing like Leather" maxim, yet assuredly Iron is a great power in this present age. It is revolutionizing the world. The iron rail and the iron wires of the telegraph have already brought towns so near to each other, that a country has now become but one vast city. And iron railroads are bringing countries nearer to each other, and binding them into one common interest. We even hear of an iron bond of union between England and Calcutta,—a railway stretching across Europe and Asia Minor, rendering the distance in point of time between England and Calcutta, only one week! Nor is the proposal a mere chimera; it is a thing that will be realized, and in our day. Fourteen years will probably see the Calais and Calcutta trains running. Iron will form the road, and iron locomotives the fiery horses, to bear the iron carriages freighted with their living loads along the highway of civilization. We have yet seen but the beginning of the gigantic power of railways. The next generation may see an extension of the Calais and Calcutta line to Pekin across the centre of Asia. The New York and California Railway will then be a "great fact," for Yankees are no dreamers, but hard, practical, energetic workers, and Asa Whitney's scheme will not remain long upon paper only. But iron is also working away in other directions. Not to speak of iron beds and iron drawing room furniture, we have iron steamships, iron tubular bridges, iron viaducts, and iron light-houses. The Queen has just ordered an iron ball room, to be constructed by Belhouse, of Manchester, for her Highland country-seat at Balmoral. Then, have we not seen the iron Crystal Palace of All Nations? There was the iron-house, also built at Manchester, by Fairbairn, for the Sultan of Turkey. We shall have iron cottages and furniture of all kinds soon,—iron boats, iron stools, and iron cookery. The uses of the metal are endless, and its supply is almost inexhaustible. Hear what a writer in the *Westminster Review*, commenting upon the Exhibition, says about a possible floating iron city:—

"Amid the models of vessels of all kinds, we miss the practicable future—an iron ocean-steamship, of ten or more thousand tons burthen, that shall still the heave of the waves aloft, as Plymouth Breakwater does on shore, and make the salt water the home of the Celt, without the heaving of his diaphragm in sea-sickness; built of iron scantlings, that shall bear a proportion to its size, rolled and fashioned by the dock-side from the iron ingots, by tools of giants, one sole heat sufficing to give its permanent form in the structure; built in sufficient compartments, that shall defy leakage, though riddled as a colander; strong as Atlas to crush the rocks on which it may strike; swift as the salt-sea shark, with artist fins of metal work; laughing to scorn, like an ocean monarch, the irate cachalot that sometimes sinks the whaler in his fury; mocking at fire, like the iron horse of the rail; coated with rust-proof enamel; furnished with apparatus to change the salt-wave into the mountain water; provided with iron cellars, to arrest the decomposition of fresh food for all time; furnished with hermetic gardens, with machine music, with books, paintings, and sculpture—with warmth and coolness at will—with armed strength to bid all ocean-rovers defiance—an ocean palace, moving over the face of the waters whithersoever its ruler listeth. It were a worthy source of pride to be the builder of a craft like unto this."

Iron can do; and it does, still more than all this. It forms the sword and the plough-share, the cannon and the printing-press. It is the emblem of our civilization, such as it is. Man has been defined "a tool-making animal," and all his tools are of iron. He could have dispensed with gold, or brass, or bronze; but iron! what were he without that! Could he have built a house, or a ship, or an engine of any kind without it? Go into any of our busy haunts of industry, and what is the sound that meets your ears? the click of the hammer on the anvil, the grinding of iron wheels, and the roar of engines! It is iron that presides over the wealth and industry of nations. The hammer and civilization go together, and

By hammer and hand
All arts do stand!

In conclusion, hear what Mr. Stephenson says of the civilizing powers and uses of iron. "I was visiting," said he, "a large museum in Copenhagen the other day, in company of a very learned professor (Worsaae) who had spent a whole life in the study of the life of man; in collecting a museum of the productions and inventions of mankind, from the lowest depth of barbarism to the highest state of civilization. He was enthusiastic, intelligent, and accomplished. He explained and pointed out to me what were the first tools which man had used—they were all composed of bones or hard stone. They had no hatchets or implements

like ours then, and nothing in the shape even of a fish-hook but a bone. This gentleman traced the advance and progress of man, up to a state a little nearer and a little more perfect; and he called my attention to the fact,—'Now, you perceive what has been the progress of man up to that point; but as soon as he discovered iron,—mark, after that time, how rapid his advances were.'—These advances were rapid, it is true, for man then invented the crossbow, armor, the musket, and so on. I make this digression for the purpose of expressing what train of thought the lecture or observations of this gentleman produced on my mind. I thought he was quite right, that iron was a great civilizer; but how little does the philosopher or professor comprehend what iron is doing about him? He has been busy investigating ancient history, and not in appreciating what is going on around him as I am. I might have stated that in England has been produced from the bowels of the earth in the last twenty years, more rude stone than, when converted into railway bars and laid end to end, would form an iron girdle round the earth itself. I might have said that we are daily producing from the bowels of the earth a raw material, in its crude state apparently of no worth, but which, when converted into a locomotive engine, flies with a speed exceeding that of the bird, and advances wealth and comfort throughout the country. These are the powers of iron. It is true that it has been brought about by the powers of man. Still they show the instrument that he is obliged to resort to; and that all-civilizing instrument is iron."

Here we are, then, according to Mr. Stephenson, fairly arrived at the Iron Age, in the middle of this nineteenth century.

MURRELL & TRIGG,

Wholesale Grocery, Produce, Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
No. 418 Main St., between 6th & 7th opposite the Franklin Hotel, Louisville, Ky.
HAVE now in Store a large and general assortment of
GROCERIES
suitable to the wants of the country trade which will be sold at low prices and upon as favorable terms as any House in the city.
The highest market price paid for Country Produce. [Sep. 10.]

JOHNSON HOUSE,

NEW HAVEN, KY.

FRANK JOHNSON, PROPRIETOR.
Respectfully announces to citizens of Nelson, Hardin, Larue and the adjoining counties, and the traveling community generally, that he has opened a Tavern at New Haven, in the large and commodious brick house formerly occupied by R. N. Long. The house has been thoroughly repaired, and his rooms fitted up with new and fashionable furniture, carpets, &c. His table will at all substantial and luxuries that the country affords. His stables spacious, well supplied with provender, and attended by careful hostlers. His Bar is at all times filled with the very best of foreign and domestic liquors, and he will spare no pains or expense to render his guests comfortable. He feels assured that he can give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. sep 4-ly FRANK JOHNSON.

Merchant's Hotel.

This Hotel, situated on Main Street, between Third and Fourth, LOUISVILLE, KY., has been leased for a term of years, thoroughly renovated, and opened by the undersigned for the accommodation of his friends and the travelling community, who desire the comforts and quiet of a well kept House with moderate charges.
The location is very desirable being in the very centre of business, commanding a splendid view of the city and in the immediate proximity to the railroad depot and steamboat landing.
The object of the Proprietor will be to give that satisfaction to his patrons that will ensure him their custom whenever they visit the city.
WM. E. ASHMORE.
sep 4-4w Louisville, Ky.

To Bounty Land and other Claimants.
SOLDIERS, Volunteers, Drafted men and the widows and children, fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters of those who served in the Army of the United States.
By a late act of Congress, the officers and privates, or their heirs, of the war of 1812, Indian wars, Florida and Mexican wars, and all who have been engaged in the service of the United States, are entitled to bounty land according to the term of service.
All who served in the war of 1812, or any Indian war since 1790, nine months, are entitled to 160 acres of land; four months, 80 acres; one month, 40 acres. If they have died leaving a widow, or child under age, they are entitled. Those who enlisted to serve for 12 months or during the war with Mexico, are entitled to 160 acres of land; six months, 40 acres; and if they served in Mexico, three months extra pay. If they be dead, the widow and children, if any, are entitled; if no widow or children, the father; if neither, the mother; and if all be dead, the brothers and sisters are entitled. The friends of all who have died at any time in service are entitled to the soldier's pay.
The undersigned is in possession of all the necessary information requisite to obtain these land warrants. The land and pay due soldiers or their friends will be procured promptly by writing to me. Terms moderate. All letters must be post-paid.
Pension claims promptly attended to.
WM. H. HAMILTON,
Washington City, D. C.

250,000 LBS. RAGS WANTED
at this Office immediately. Clean Cotton and Linen Rags are the only kind we buy. We pay cash—2 cents per lb. nol3 ELLIS & CO.
TIMOTHY SEED for sale by
oct 30 RAUH & BRO.
I AM CONSTRAINED TO ASK
THOSE INDEBTED TO ME
TO MAKE PAYMENT AS SOON
AS THEY CAN, and oblige,
AL. W. HYNES.

LIVER COMPLAINT,
Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart-burn, Disgust for Food, Fullness, or weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming at the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or webs before the Sight,
Fever and dull pain in the Head, Deficiency or Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil and great Depression of Spirits, can be effectually cured by

DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS
PREPARED BY
DR. C. M. JACKSON,
At the German Medicine Store, 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled—if equalled—by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skillful physicians had failed. These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the LIVER and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

Be Read and be convinced.
From the Boston Bee.
The editor said, Dec. 22d:

Dr. Hoofland's celebrated *German Bitters* for the cure of Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, is deservedly one of the most popular Medicines of the day. These Bitters have been used by thousands, and a friend at our elbow says he has himself received effectual and permanent cure of Liver complaint from the use of this remedy. We are convinced that, in the use of these Bitters, the patient constantly gains strength and vigor—a fact worthy of great consideration. They are pleasant in taste and smell, and can be used by persons with the most delicate stomachs with safety, under any circumstances. We are speaking from experience, and to the afflicted we advise their use. "Scott's Weekly," one of the best Literary papers published, said, August 25:—

"Dr. Hoofland's *German Bitters*, manufactured by Dr. Jackson, are now recommended by some of the most prominent members of the faculty as an article of much efficacy in cases of female weakness. As such is the case, we would advise all mothers to obtain a bottle, and thus save themselves much sickness. Persons of debilitated constitutions will find these Bitters advantageous to their health; as we know from experience the salutary effect they have upon weakly systems."

MORE EVIDENCE.
The Philadelphia Saturday Gazette, the best family newspaper published in the United States. The editor says of Dr. Hoofland's *German Bitters*, "It is seldom that we recommend what are termed Patent Medicines, to the confidence and patronage of our readers, and therefore when we recommend Dr. Hoofland's *German Bitters* we wish it to be distinctly understood that we are not speaking of the nostrums of the day, that are noised about for a brief period and then are forgotten after they have done their guilty race of mischief, but of a medicine long established, universally prized, and which has met the hearty approval of the faculty itself."

Evidence upon evidence has been received (like the foregoing) from all sections of the Union, the last three years, and the strongest testimony in its favor, is, that there is more of it used in the practice of the regular Physicians of Philadelphia, than all other nostrums combined, a fact that can easily be established, and fully proving that a scientific preparation will meet with their quiet approval when presented even in this form.

That this medicine will cure Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, no one can doubt after using it as directed. It acts specifically upon the stomach and liver; it is preferable to calomel in all bilious diseases—the effect is immediate. They can be administered to female or infant with safety and reliable benefit at any time.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
This medicine has attained that high character which is necessary for all medicines to attain to induce counterfeiters to put forth spurious articles at the risk of the lives of those who are innocently deceived.
Look well to the marks of the genuine. They have the written signature of

C. M. JACKSON upon the wrapper, and his name blown in the bottle, without which they are spurious.

GERMAN MEDICINE STORE.
No. 120 Arch street, one door below Sixth, Philadelphia; and by respectable dealers generally through the country.

PRICES REDUCED.
To enable all classes of invalids to enjoy the advantages of their great restorative powers.

Single Bottle 75 cents.
Also for sale by
Dr. D. H. COX, Druggist,
Bardstown, Ky.
Wholesale agent for Kentucky and Tennessee.
SUTCLIFFE, McALLISTER & CO.,
Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE
A Farm lying in Meade county, Ky., situated near Otter creek, 9 miles from the Ohio River and 3 miles from the Louisville and Elizabethtown Turnpike, containing 400 acres—about 125 of which is cleared, well fenced and in a good state of cultivation, being well set in Grasses, etc. On it is a good double log dwelling and all necessary out-houses, a good Spring. It is convenient to a Catholic Chapel, and also to Grist and Saw Mills, on Otter Creek. I have also another tract unimproved, which I wish to sell, containing 400 acres, situated 9 miles from the Ohio river and near Otter Creek. Titles to both indisputable. Terms of sale made known on application, or by addressing
R. GRAHAM,
Rock-Haven, Meade co., Ky.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
AS THE ADMINISTRATOR OF BEN. TOBIN, I will, on the 28th and 29th days of this month, at his late residence, near the mouth of Wilson's Creek, in Nelsons county, expose to public sale the personal estate of said Tobin. The property to be sold consists principally of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Farming Utensils—a large Road Wagon, Household and Kitchen Furniture, with many other articles of some value, together with the produce of the Farm, consisting of Corn, Oats and Hay. There are about 40 HOGS fatted for market,—they will be sold on a credit of four months. The sale of all other property will be sold on a credit of twelve months. All persons whose entire bids amount to ten dollars and less, will be required to pay upon the delivery of the property.
The Plantation will be rented at the same time for one, and probably, two years. It is a productive place well arranged for profitable culture.
JOHN L. HELM, Adm'r.
of Ben. Tobin.
November 13, 1851.

DR. TAYLOR'S FEMALE BITTERS.
The following certificates are, we think sufficient evidence of the efficacy of Dr. Taylor's celebrated Bitter for sale by Dr. D. H. Cox, Bardstown Ky.
Greensburg, Ky., May 24, 1847.

I was a partner of Dr. Taylor in the practice of medicine for about nine years, during which time I administered hundreds of bottles of his celebrated Female Bitters, in all the various forms of female disease; such as suppressed, painful and excessive Menstruation, Green Sickness, Whites, Barrenness, &c. I have never known a medicine to equal it, nor do I believe there is a medicine known to the world that is superior to it for the above mentioned diseases. Its effects are mild, pleasant, innocent, and in no way the least injurious. From my long experience in the use of this medicine, I can safely recommend it to every afflicted female.

D. P. WHITE, M. D.
Greensburg, Ky., June 7, 1847.
We have been acquainted with Dr. Taylor's celebrated Female Bitters for a number of years; we have used them in our families and can with great confidence recommend them to the public as the most valuable and innocent female medicine we have ever known.
Thos. W. Lisle.
J. M. S. M'Corckle.
Beverly Marshall.
Wm. B. Allen.
John Barret.
Coley Cowherd.
Wm. W. Stockton.
Wm. W. Waring.

Green County, Ky., May 24, 1847.
My second wife, previous to our marriage and during her marriage with a former husband had been in very bad health for upwards of twenty years, so much so that she never had issue, until she took Dr. Taylor's celebrated Female Bitters, which restored her to perfect health and she soon gave birth to a fine and healthy child.
I have known these Bitters for about twenty years, and know them to be used in many other cases with the desired effect. I believe them to be the most valuable female medicine I ever knew.
YELVERTON COWHERD.

Green Co., Ky., April 15, 1847.
I have known Dr. Taylor's celebrated Female Bitters to have the most happy effect (in four instances) in restoring to perfect health females who had been for a number of years suffering from those derangements to which females are subject: one case in particular seemed to be hopeless, having baffled the skill of eminent physicians for many years. One bottle of the above named medicine regulated her health, and she became perfectly healthy.
H. L. MUDD.